

CUBA.

Different Ideas of the Situation—The Flight in Bayamo—Reports from Various Parts of Insurrection—The Aggregate of Killed and Wounded—Arrival of Sick and Wounded—Loss of American Brig J. D. Lincoln—News from Porto Rico.

HAVANA, July 18, 1870.

"Time passes and the rebellion continues," say those who from the duration of the contest hope that ultimately Spain will be forced to yield Cuba to the insurgents, as she has hitherto done with her South American colonies. Time passes, say the Peninsulares, and each day the rebellion is being reduced within smaller bounds, till now it has assumed a predatory character, which in a tropical and sparsely populated country may be prolonged some time yet, though the "handwriting is on the wall" in favor of Spain. Valmaseda's forces, in four columns, attacked the insurgents intrenched in the Bairé hills and adjoining sierras, under the immediate command of Maximo Gomez, destroying four camps, with a loss to the insurgents, as the Spanish accounts assert, of over one hundred killed and wounded. Between Holguin and Las Tufias the Valmaseda rangers attacked the partisans Vicente Garcia, Julio Peralta and the men under them, dispersing them as usual. Colonel Marin, with a detachment of artillerymen, is kept busy by various small bands of insurgents between Las Tufias and Puerto Padre, the latter attempting at every opportunity to cut off the supply trains from the last named place intended for the garrison at the former point. General Ferrer and Major Obregon find work to do in the jurisdiction of Holguin, hunting insurgents who hide on the approach of an enemy in the sierras, between Holguin and Bayamo. The insurgents here suffered according to official reports of the Spanish commanders in the Camaguey district, during the past fifteen days, a loss of 190 killed, forty prisoners and 700 who have presented themselves; in Cinco Villas, Santi Espiritu and Moron during the same period, 170 killed and 500 who surrendered; in the Eastern Department, ninety killed and 270 presentados, without including the killed and wounded at Bairé; total in the different points where rebellion is rife in Cuba, 450 killed, forty prisoners and 1,500 surrendered, the last including women.

La Voz de Cuba, journal of this city, in an editorial on what Cuba is worth to Spain, among other things says:—"All the seacoast provinces of Spain know very well that capital acquired in this island sustains the agriculture, fisheries and commerce of those places and is employed in building elegant houses for those who return to live in the mother country. The trade between Castile alone and Cuba amounts to thirty millions yearly. To Cuba is owing the fact that the mercantile marine of the Peninsula equals or exceeds that of the United States. Cuba, economically administered, can send home \$2,000,000 a year."

The latest advices from Santiago de Cuba state the weather to be warm, and consequent thereon much sickness exists, with but little movement on the part of the troops. The inhabitants of this city, prevented by the presence of insurgents, from frequenting noted places of summer resort in the adjacent mountains, now turn their steps toward Socapa, on the coast, where a guard is stationed for their protection.

Letters from Porto Rico contain copies of an agreement entered into by the merchants there, fixing the rates at which they will receive foreign gold coin, which are as follows:—Spanish ounce rate fixed by law, \$17; California \$20 pieces, \$21; Spanish \$5 pieces, \$5 25/4; South American ounces, \$16 50; sovereigns, \$4 90. Yellow fever is not so prevalent as in Cuba.

General Fertillo, in command at Santa Clara, has asked to be relieved, and will likely be succeeded by General Goyeneche. Advices from Holguin are to the effect that Peralta, the insurgent chief there, has 4,000 men under him. The steamer Barcelona, just in from the east end of the island, brought 117 sick officers and soldiers. The commander at Santi Espiritu reports that on the 2d inst. a fight took place between 140 soldiers and 600 insurgents at a point known as Melonetto, resulting disastrously to the last named, they leaving forty dead on the field. The Spaniards lost ten killed and wounded. The steam frigate Almanza, sunk in the shallow water at the northeast corner of the Havana bay, was floated on the morning of the 13th inst. Orders have been issued for the re-establishing of a telegraph office at Marianas, nine miles from the city, much frequented during the hot months by the Habaneros. The rural police of Seibabo, in the Cinco Villas jurisdiction, shot a Chamaman the other day who had been, it was said, acting the spy. The American brig J. D. Lincoln, hence for Calbarien, went ashore last Monday night on Cayo Cruz del Padre. The crew were saved, but the vessel is likely to prove a total loss. Yesterday a court martial was held at Matanzas to take cognizance of a robbery committed by three mulattoes of \$400, they being under arrest, and another court martial was held at the same place to pass judgment against several persons known, but not to be found, for writings offensive to the nation.